NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

The derisive contempt with which long-suftering San Francisco recently treated certain incompotent or careless players ought to prove a salutary and timely warning to those hespians who start from New York confident that a "metropolitan reputation," embodied in a scrap work of press notices, will carry any one in the "lar towns" which they propose to elevate with their art, and who, therefere, begin to relax into careless and slovenly hab is about the time that they emerge from the Jersey City runnel. A great deal has been written, and in many instances with truth, concerning the ignerance of theatrical manahat there are a great many of them who have been bright enough to discover that all have been bright enough to discover that all the edication, cultivation, and art sense in the country are not massed together between the Harle a liver and the Battery. This fact is well known to a great many men in theatrical affairs, and there are some of them who assert with a courage which challenges comparison with their vernelty that, of all "jay on this continent. New York respects the very worst. s and great difference between New these elties, like han Francisco, to which we are in the habit of applying the term "provincial," and that difference is an important one in its influence on the drama or any other form of art. The people of dominant social position in a so-called "provincial" social resisten is a so-called provincial town are as a general thing, the eleverest, the lest senerated and the most successful men and women in that town; but no one who possess the solicitiest knowledge of the social structure of New York will irretend for a moment that that is the condition of things here. structure of New York will tretend for a mo-men' that that is the condition of things here. It this is the 'my town' that experienced trav-elle 8 sur it is, it is recause of the indifference or and inferrance of all or ms of art that char-smetrice the men and women who lead the society of the city, an large therefore supposed to lead distinction to the places of amusement which they condesseend to visit, whose names engross the society columns of the news, pajers, and who, in short, make so much noise that strangers are always surprised to learn that there are less than three gross of them all told. They comprise within their marrow limits some of the most charming women in the world and a few rather dever mon, but it would be a linel on the city which we love to say that they fairly represent its best ele meals.

Unfortunately, however, these four hundred

people exercise a tremendous influence, and there is scarcely a manager in the town who is not anxious for their approbation. They are worthy people in a great many respects, but when they attempt to monkey with any form when they attempt to monkey with any form of art, the charitable minded wonder why it is that they do not avail themselves of the beneficence of the late letter Cooper. They patronized Henry Irving, and they can tak about him to this day he was a high-priced star and his name was printed in big letters—but how many of them ever so much as noticed or times. When a were so much as noticed and his name was printed in big letters—but how many of them ever so much as noticed poor George Wenman, whose name appeared on the programme in common type? They were absolutely indifferent to the claims of Mr. Wilard, and as for Barnay, it is doubtful it a score of them ever saw him act. To be sure, Barnay biayed in German, and our three gross of social celebrities are not famous for their knowledge of foreign tongues-bome of them speak French, but it is with an accent which could be taken out and used as a door scraper, and which they used so effectively in Newport this summer that the Russian naval officers were compelled to wear ear muffs when they went out in society. Once in a while society is good enough to "take up" and exploit some one who is following an artistic railing. There are several men of this sort who have won social distinction in New York within the past two or three years, and there is but one in the whole lot—he is an actor by the way—whose artistic pretensions would not awaken in the breast or a soft-shell crab the same contempt and derision of which the metropolis of the lucific slope has recently been guilty. For the enlightenment of the upper classes it may be said that it takes something more than nine Fersian rugs and a studo tea—"so delightfully behemian, don't you know, all our own set."—to make an artist; that there is a prejudice in intelligent communities against the strangs object known as a "society illustrator." whose stock in trade consists of copies of foreign periodicals, sheets of tracing paper, and placid effrontery, used in equal proportions; and that a literary man is a man who knows how to write. of tracing paper, and placid effrontery, used in equal proportions; and that a literary man is a man who knows how to write. But society is more lenient to literature than to other forms of art, and agreat many writere are welcome guests in the most exclusive circles in the metropolis. Paul liourget was invited to meet one of them in Newport the other day—the one who penned the deathless lines beginning. There was a spirited anti-brillians-cotilion at the Casino last night, led by Ollie Winkeltree, who has been looking rather truste of late, was very much merchanger and a pearline. Mrs. Jack, who has been looking rather truste of late, was very much en evidence in a pearl-gray gown trimmed with bianc mange, and was, of course, exquisitely coffueed." And may the Lord have mercy on his soul! As for San Francisco, she may at least boast of having given to the world one of the very best of modern romances, as well as the hest literary weekly published in this country. And in view of these and other facts, let us be careful not to talk too much about "jay towns."

The most important novelty of the coming week is the production of "The Lion's Mouth," which is set down for to-morrow night at the Star Theatre. The play was written many years ago by Henry Guy Carleton, and has been the subject of much discussion by the various actors, managers, and writers who have read it, or who saw it when it was produced out of town with Frederick Warde in the chief fole. The seens of the play is laid in venice in the sixteenth century and during the tyranoial rule of an usurping Doge. The ion a mouth is a carved image which stands in the garden of the usurper to receive any written charge that any subject may bring against another. Mr. warde plays the part of finadio, the rightful Doge, who falls in love with the beautiful daugnter of the tyrant; Louis James is seen as a cruel and intriguing inquisitor, and Edvike Chapman as the heroing Another new play will be offered to-morrow night under the title of "In Old Kentucky" at the Poople's Theatre. The leading role will be sustained by Bettina Girard, who, if the professional humorists are to be believed, possesses all the requisite qualifications for a leading actress. The piece deals with life and character in both the blue grass and mountainous regions of the famous Southern State from which it takes its name. At the l'ark Theatre William Barry, formerly of the firm of Barry and Fax will present a piece new to this city, called "The lifsing Generation." Another entertainment which will be seen here for the first time to-morrow night is that to be given by a carefully selected corpus of English soldiers, who have appeared with much success at the World's Fair this summer. They gave exhibitions of tent pegging, lemon cutting, and other leads in which the English soldier as up, and other leads in which the English soldiers, who have appeared with much success at the World's Fair this summer. They gave exhibitions of tent pegging, lemon cutting, and other leads in which the English soldier suphersectation of the famous defence of florke's Briff. Mailson Square Garden will be the seen of their operations. many years ago by Henry Guy Carleton, and has been the subject of much discussion by

"The New South" begins its final week at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night and will be succeeded, on the 18th inst., by A Temperance Town," which has already been seen in most of the principal cities in the been seen in most of the principal cities in the land and will certainly be viewed by a deeply interested audience when it is given here. There is no subject that lends itself to ridicale more readily than the attempts that have been made in various States to logislate people into morality and good behavior. Mr. Mort, who comes from New England, has had annie enportunities to study this and other popular forms of humous, and is gifted with a sufficient sense of humor to see and avail himself of the ridiculous sides of the question. A minorant Town is said to be a comedy, not a farre, and it mey be added that its sufficient sense of two wits one as well as the other. The Union Square Theatre will reapen on the 18th with a continuous performance of variety and comic opera and a scale of prices running from affect cents to half a dolar. Shilo Ahoy is the musical work selected for the first of the season and it will be given twice each day. During the summer the theatre has been releconted and materially altered and improved, and its new managers. Measrs. Keith and Albee, announce their intention of providing an entertainment calculated to please ladies and children of reflectaste. Sidney Rosenfeld having triumphed over and disoluted his rival, Max Freeman, reheart and in powe and quiet under his direction. The opera will be given in Buffalo on Party bas boon hastily gathered together and like seen in "Mms. Favart" at the Brooklyn Park Theatre on Monday, Oct. 2 land and will certainly be viewed by a

"Sheridan" is sure to be enjoyed by the class of playgoers who have always shown a beguliar fondness for the Lyceum. It posbesses gonuine literary merit as well as a strong bistorical interest, and is put upon the stage statorical interest, and is put upon the stage in a most tasteful and accurate manner. The regular Thursday matinées of the Lyceum will be resulted this week. The extraordinary vitality of "Jane" has mocked the counsel of the when when saw in it nothing but failure when it was first produced in this city. Its regular at the Standard Theatro in place of fainy, has proved a satisfactory move, while out on the Pacific coast Jennie Yeamane, is winning much greater praise than has been accorded there of iate to other members of the profession. Kitty (heathand late of Mr. Daly's sempany, has been so encouraged by these sompany, has been so encouraged by these seems that she proposes to take "Jane" on a

southern tour, starting early in October.

"The Other Man" will remain at the Garden Theatre during the present month and will afterward be taken out on a tour. At Palmer's Theatre that fresh and lively entertainment.

"1492" is meeting with a degree of public approval which indicates for it a stay of several months at its present home. Mr. Harrigan is at work on the new play which will soon succeed "Dan's Tribulations." The love making of Henry Miller and Viola Allen and the delightful eccentricities of Mr. Crempton will probably serve to keep "Liberty Hall" on the stage of the Empire Theatre for some weeks to come. The Wednesday matiness will be resumed at this house on the 2/th inst. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Augustus Thomas's. 'In Mizzoura' shows Nat Goodwin in a rôle that differs materially from any in which he has previously been seen. The realistic scene in the blacksmith shop is a much-talked-of feature of the Production. The reappearance of Della Fox in "Panjandrum" has given an extra impetus to the final weeks of that burlesque at the Broadway Theatre. It is to be hoped that the really remarkable pantomime entertainment offered by the French company at Dair's Theatre will remain on the stage of that house long enough to enable fits fashionable and presumably intelligent classes who are now out of town to see and admire it. There are two spectacles in town this week, "The Black Crook" at the Academy of Music and "A Trip to Mars" at Niblo's. The former has been seen so offen during the past quarter of a century that it is now something of an old story, and will soon be withdrawn, but the latter is a new production, and serves to introduce the talented German Liliputians in rôles suited to their pseuliar abilities. It is believed that with the return of cold weather "The Irodigal Baughter of a continues another fortnight at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and the "World's Fair City Directory" is announced for an indefinite stay at the Bijou.

The pre-ent indications are that the coming season will be on

The present indications are that the coming season will be one of exceptional prosperity for managers of variety and music hall entertainments, and that the competition for singers, dancers, and other specialists will prove beneficial to the artists themselves if not to the pul lie. At Proctor's this week an entertainment of unusual variety and excellence will be given. Among those billed to appear are Carrie Daniels and Florence Phropp, who came to this city with Loie Fuller; Mile. Anna and Mile. Alvira. who have been performing on the American roof garden all summer; Harry Watson and Alice Hutchins. Long and Edwards. and Davis and Jerome. At Koster & Bial's will be seen the same people who appeared in the bill at the opening of the house, and among whom may be mentioned Carmencita. Paquerette. Tortajada. The Judges, and Marlo and Dunham. A Saturday matine is given at this house. At Tony Pastor's to-morrow night Affice Comway and Edward Clark, a famous English sketch team, will appear for the first time in this country, as will the obsracter impersonater known as "Little Sable." Nellie L'Estrange continues one of the fixture of the house. At the Imperial, Marie Collins and Cissy Ling head the list of entertainers. Among other people engaged at this house are Mile. Delmore, the serpentine dancer: O'Brien and Redding, the Avolos, and the Tacchis. The Edsin Musée offers, in addition to its regular show of wax works and Hungarian music, a lady magician, who formerly performed in the Crystal Palace in London, the Girards and Adele Purvis Onri. At the weekly combination houses the usual shifting of attractions is noted. "The White Squadron," which was at the Grand Opera House last week, will be seen to-morrow night at the Columbus Theatre in Harlem, while "Mayourneen" will be transferred from the Harlem Opera House to the Grand Opera House hearmeny performed to the magician, with Loie Fuller as an extra attraction, will occupy the stage of the Harlem Opera House this week, and at Jacoba's Theatre "The Pay Train." a mixture of melodrama and farce, will replace the entirely farcical and absurd "Fat Men's Club." which was there last week. pullic. At Proctor's this week an entertainment of unusual variety and excellence will be

Bianca Blanche will soon sail for Paris to

procure for her sister, Fanny Davenport, a new play from the pen of Victorien Sardou.
"Niobe" will begin its fourth season in Pater-"Niobe" will begin its fourth season in Paterson, N. J., Oet. 2, and will journey as far west as Portland, Ore. Caroline Miskel, the leading lady in "A Temperance Town." is described as a singularly beautiful young woman of limited stage experience but wast undeveloped talents. Maida Craigen and Frederick Paulding begin their tour as joint stars next Friday evening in Albany, producing a modernized version of "A Duel of Hearts." which was written thirty-five years ago. Atkins Lawrence plays the rôle of the fighting coxswain in "The Ensign" this season. "The Stownway." in which two professional burglars break into a safe, has begun its sixth tour of the country in a way that bodes well for the success of English melodrama this season. "A Nutmeg Match." in which a real pile driver is introduced, is one of the current attractions in San Francisco. Sol Smith Russell will, produce E. E. Kidder's comedy, "Posceful Valley," at Daly's Theatre Oct. it The scene of this play is laid among the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the star plays the part of a student who is acting as a waiter at a summer hotel in order to pay bis way through college. The news that William Morris will resign from Mr. Frohman's forces next May and undertake a starring tour, provided he can induce any one to back him in the enterprise, has created as much excitement among the disciples of Thespis, whose daily custom it is to assemble in Twenty-eighth street. Mr. Morris is at present considering the offers of various noted financiers, and those who do business near the Treasury building await his decision with unconcealed anxiety. Theresa Vaughn's singing in "1422" often pleases her auditors so well that they throw silver coins on the stage after the fashion prevalent in California mining camps. An artist whose good fortune it was to travel under Mr. Rice's management some years ago, almost shed tears when he learned of the entirely new and happy condition of The Queen of Sheba." A Chicago correspondent reports a phenomenally large business at the son, N. J., Oct. 2, and will journey as far west

Loie Fuller will be seen at three theatres this week. She will appear at the Harlem Opera House as part of the Herrmann show. Opera Houseas part of the Hermann show, at the Standard Theatro between the acts of "Jane," and at the Broadway in "Panjandrum." Her success has led the managers of the Imperial Music Hall to assert that their dancer, Miss Delmore, is the superior of Miss Fuller, and that Marie Collins is a better dancer and a more charming singer than her famous sister. Another dancer of renown is at Tony Pastor's this week. Her name is Cyrene, and she is called the "flashing meteor of musical motion, a dancer by birth, inspiration, and inheritance"—which is certainly high praise, even in Fourteenth street. There is to be a class of dramatic nuthors at one of the many schools of acting of which this city hoasts. Its avowed object is to give budding dramatists a chance to learn something about the practical workings of the stage. Richard M. Hooley, who died in Chicago on Friday, still ives in the affectionate memory of hundreds of playgoers who used to delight in the entertainments given by "Hooley's Minstrels" in Brooklyn thirty years ago. It was in that hone that the veteran manager amassed his fortune, and it was there that Archie Hughes, Joe Emmet. Billy Emerson, and a host of other favorites won their popularity. at the Standard Theatre between the acts o

The German theatrical season of 1893-94 will begin on Thursday evening, when Adolph Phillip will throw open his Germania Theatre with a performance of a new play by Guy de Maupassant, in which the favorite members of his stock company will appear. The Eighth street theatre, which is really a compact and well-arranged house, has been thoroughly refitted and redecorated since it closed its doors at the end of last season. New scenery has been painted, and new orchestra chairs screwed to the floor. The gilt clam shells which formerly decorated the lobby have been extracted from the plaster, and oright freeces substituted for them. In order to make the patrons of the house feel perfectly at home, Manager Phillip has ordered a number of signs printed in the German language, which will be liberally distributed about the auditorium. A good stock company has been engaged for the season, and orchesira chairs will be sold or 75 cents and \$1 each. The theatre will be devoted chiefly to local German plays, the first of which. The Grocor of Avenue A." is now ready for production. It is announced that Expering will positively appear at this house, and that he will superintend all the stage productions. These preparations have been carefully watched by the café scientists, most of whom declare that it is had policy for a German manager to begin his aeason with the work of a French playwright, when such standard favorites as "Uriel Acosta" and "Ein Tropfen Giff" can be had for the royalties. In salcoons hostils to the undertaking it is rumored that there is not a single pretzel to be had in the place of refreshment which adjoins the Germania Theatre and should be the very corner stone of lispopularity, but this story has been traced to one of Herr Conried's hen himen, and is therefore discredited in the philosophical circles which meet on lower Second avenue. Herr Conried meanwhile, is working industriously in the kanzier of his Irving place theatre. He will grace the Germania opening with his resence, and it is safe to say that nothing will escape his notice.

Two members of Mr. Conried's company have already arrived in this country, and are each content in the season with that play on the 25th Maupassant, in which the favorite members of his stock company will appear. The Eightt

PORMS WORTH READING Three Ages.

BOYROOD, Without a doubt or question I believed The story of the Book from God received; And when I learned upon my mother's knee w Christ gave up His life on Calvary, Deserved at least an everlasting helt

YOUTH. I knew it all. I called myself a muff For having faith in all that silly stuff; I tooked with pity on the ignorance That could not see through humbug at a glance. And thought it funny to make jokes on hell.

MANHOOD.

Without a doubt or question I believe The story of the Book I now receive. With feelings just the same as when I heard My mother read with reverence God's Word. A little thinking killed my faith, and then Deep study brought me back to God again

Keep Your Eye on the Compace. Keep your eye on the compass If the sea runs high, And the ocean's inky billows Mock the blackness of the sky When beating up against the winds So pitiless and strong, Keep your eye on the compass And you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass. And your white light trimmed. Though the moon hide in the heavens
And the stars are dimmed; Though the voyage may be lonely And the way seem long.

Keep your eye on the compass
And you can't go wrong.

Keen your eve on the compass Will show you where the North Star is And where the flowers sleep Keep your eye on the compass And you can't go wrong. CT WARRAN.

The Big Roview. From the London Speaker. From the Landon Speaker,
When I went up, a raw recruit,
To dodmin town from Neorrier,
Our Colonel wore a searlet suit
Like a warrior all ablaze;
Our Colonel held a big review,
W' knapsack, ponch, and bagginet;
And the Colonel's darter drove thereto
In a wagginet drawn by bays.

The horres pranced, the trumpets blawed,
The guns went off impartial;
But, of all the regimen: Private Coad
In a martial way did best.
"Brand forth, stand forth, thou hero bold!
To you the rest be secon-rate;
"Its you shall wear this cleap of gold
For to decorate your broad chest.

"O where, O where's my best recruit That ere I paid a shiftin' for ?" But all the regiment stuck there mute, Unwillin' for to explain; Till forth I steps and gives a cough An answers him so dutifui: An answers him so dutifut:
"Look, Colonel, dear, he s gallopin' off
Wi' your beautiful darter Jane!" "Of all the plans that ere I've known,"
Says he. "I do call that a plan
To bring my hairs in sorrow down
With a rat-a-plan to the grave.
Form up, my sons o' Waterloo!
We wou't interrupt our Big Parade
For a mortal who can't behave."

The Children's Room. From the Buffalo Commercial. How peaceful at night
The siceping children lie,
Each gentle breath so light
Escaping like a sigh:
How tranquil seems the room, how fair
To one who softly enters there:

Whose hands are those, unseen, That smooth each little bed? Whose locks are those that lean (iver each pillowed head? Whose lips carest the boys and girls? Whose lingers stroke the golden curis? Whose are the yearning eyes,
And whose the trembling tear?
Whose hear is thin that cries,
Beseching sod to hear?
Whose but the mother's in whose face
Love shows its sweetest dwelling place?

Her hopes in beauty bloom.

And beaven sends down its light,
Which lingers in the coom
Where mother says "Good night,"
Soft treating by the sleepers there,
lier very presence seems a prayer!

Tantalus-Texas. From the Boston Pilot. "If I may trust your love," she cried,
"And you would have me for a bride,
Ride over yonder plain, and bring
Your flask full from the Mustang spring;
Fly, fast as ever eagle's wing
O'er the Liano Katacado:"

He heard, and bowed without a word, list gallant steed he lightly apures!; lie jurned his face, and rode away. Toward the grave of dying day. And vanished with its parting ray On the Liano Estacalo.

Night came, and found him riding on, Day came, and still he rode alone; Ills spared not spur, he dre w not rein Across that broad, unchanging plain, 'Till he the Mustang spring migut gain On the Liane Bestacado.

A little rest, a little draught
Hot from his hand, and quickly quaffed;
His flask was filled, and then he turned,
Once more his steed the maguay aburned,
Once more the sky above him burned
On the Liano Estacado.

How hot the quivering landscape glowed!
His brain seemed boiling as he rode;
Was it a dram, a drunken one,
Or was he really riding on?
Was that a skull that gleamed and shone
On the Liano Estacado? "Brave steed of mine, brave steed;" he cried,
"So often true, so often tried,
Bear up a little ionner yet."
His mouth was need to longed his lipe to wat
On the Liano Estacado,

And still, within his breast, he held The precious flask so intely filled, Oh, for a trink! But well he knew If empty it should mert her view, Her scorn: but still his longing graw On the Liano Estacado.

His horse went down. He wandered en, Giddy, blind, beaten, and alone. While on a sushined couch you lie, Oh, think now hard it is to die Beneath the cruel, cloudless sky, On the Lano Estacado.

At last he staggered, stumbled, fell, fils day was done, he knew full well, And raising to he lips the fast. The end, the object of his task. Dram to her, incre she could not ask. Ah! the Liano Estacado!

That night in the Presidio, Beneath the torchights' wayy glow, She danced, and hever thought of him. The victim of a woman's whim, Lying, with face upturned and grim, On the Liano Estacado. JOAQUIN MILLER

Finte.

From the Pall Mall Budget. Writ on a ruined palace in Kashmir:
"The end is nothing, and the end is near." Where are the voices kings were glad to hear? Where now the feast, the song the payaders? The end is nothing, and the end is near. And yonder lovely rose: alas: my dear! See the November garden, rank and drear; The end is nothing, and the end is near. dee! how the rain drop mingles with the mere Mark! how the age devours each passing year; The end is nothing, and the end is near. Forms rise and grow and wane and disappear, The life allowed thee is now and here: The end is nothing, and the end is near.

The death shroud waits thee, and the dark palled bier, Alas' sweet eyes and bosom tender, dears The tolling bell, the dropping earth I hear; The end is nothing, and the ead is near. Then vex thyself no more with thought austere; Take what thou cans; while thou abidest here, feek finer neasures each returning year; The end is nothing, and the end is near.

Bind not thyself too much to earthly gear, But eat the bread of life and take good cheer, and drink the wine of life and have no fear; The end is vision, and the end is near. Joy is the Lord, and Love Ills charioteer; Be tranquil and rejoicing; oh, my dear! Shun the wild seas, far from the breakers steer; The end is vision; and the end is near, Ah! banish hope and doubt, regret and fear, Check the gay laugh, but dry the idle tear. Nearch! is the light within the burning clear! The end is vision, and the end is near.

List to the wisdom learned of saint and seer! The living Lord is joy, All i peace iffs sphere: Rebei no more! throw down thy shield and spear, Surrender all thyself: true life is here; The end is vision, and the end is near.

Forget not this, forget not that, my dear! 'Tie all and nothing, and the end is near.

Our joys and sorrows cannot always last, But like all things of earth must surely die; And so I'll sadly sit and sigh no more. But laugh through life, a breath which soon is efer. Jour J. McIsvens.

Why should I waste my life in heaving sighs For her whose love I know can ne'er be mine? What, though her eyes with awcetest glances shins and in her face the rarest beauty lies Let some one else her loveliness now prize.
For I shall sadly sigh for her no mere. Although my heart with longing pangs is sera.
And rent with love's sweet lingering memories.
Pil try to drive her from my fancy's eye.
And in the future Pil forget the past.

QUESTIONS BY SUN READERS.

A friend writes that a book which may be of some Revolutionary War," by W. T. R. Saffell; it was pub

lished in this city in 1858 by Pudney & Russell. 1800 do this city in 1808 by Fudney & Russell.

1. Was the number of gold deliars in the world i 1800 about 200,000,000 more than those of cilver! If so, and England and some other flations had strive as hard for a silver donar intrinsicative worth it day about what the gold deliar is and vice eras! With only 100,000,000 gold deliars in our Treasury. With only 100,000,000 gold deliars in our Treasury with only 100,000,000 gold deliars in our Treasury. On worth of them on Wall alrest and taking the gold to that amount to England, and thus frightening our people until another similar panic ensues, and the sending his gold over again to buy these securities for the rise? The writer firmly believes that a corner is gold, operated by English capitalists, is the sole caus of the present world-wide punic.

2. Won't the United States do as the field in which it.

 Won't the United States do as the field in which to hunt for gold dollars! On June 30, 1892, there were in the United States gold coin to the amount of \$590. 170,550, and silver dollars to the amount of \$412,988. 735; that is, about \$170,000,000 more in gold than in aliver. 2. "If the bowl had been stronger my tale would ha' been longer." If the heavens should fall we could all pick up larks. The only definite answer we can give is this: Pre-haps. 3. There are other millions of gold in the country than those in the Treasury; the hundred militons there are the reserve, placed there for a special purpose. You seem to forget that, as Sam'l of Posen said, "Possness is possness;" even English conspirators don't conspire unless there is money to be made in doing so. Selling thirty or fort; millions of stock would knock the bottom out of the market unless it was done with the care that the pirate steamship in the little girl's story displayed in attack ing its victims: "Clouds of black smoke poured from her funnels. Silently? very allently, so as not to arouse suspicion, the pirate boat darted swiftly upon her doomed victim." If there was money in doing so soubtless these dastardly English conspirators would do it; that they don't shows that there is no money in the scheme. They don't care about frightening us into a panic us less it puts money into their purses. Your belief reminds us of the White Queen; by shutting her eyes and taking a long breath, and practising daily, she got so that she could believe as many as half a dozen impos sible things before breakfast. But, seriously, rever end sir, there is nothing to support your belief, panic was exaggerated, but it came saturally. for three years, we have been buying sirer, which we lidn't use, all the while redreming an gold-and gold is the coin of the civilized world—all silver certificates prescrited; and finally foreigners who held American securities, and Americans, too, began to wonder how much longer we could give gold and take silver. So they began to realize on their investments, like pru-dent men; and some Americans hoarded their money, while the foreigners, as they had a perfect right to do ook theirs home and invested it there, More gold ventout than usually goes, and the same want of cor pay gold for silver made the banks and the people chary about lending or spending money. So the finan-cial stringency come about. It would have done no good to Engilab capitalists to corner gold; they onidn't do so, for that matter. It is a hard thing to corner an article in which many persons are inter-sted, especially now when even the smallest profit is

Y asserts that immediately after firing artillery No. 5 must "thomb the vent" while No. 1 is cleaning out, the prevent exposion; while Z claims No. 3 does not have to thumb the vent to prevent explosion until No. 1 has put the powder in the mouth of the piece and in the act of ramming bome. Who is correct; and why will the gun explode before No. 1 inserts the powder if No. 3 does not thumb the vent, if it is so? Y. AND Z.

We don't know that it is always No. 3 who does it; It heavy artillery the gunner does as Y says: closes the vent with his thamb from the time the order is given o joad until the shell is rammed home; then the gu fored tightly and the sponge run into the piece; any mouldering plede of the powder bag is extinguished not by the sponge, but by being caught in an airtight place. Zis wrong in saying that the piece could exdode before the cartridge was rammed home; but if a mark in the chamber wasn't extinguished, an explo was rammed home.

Please give me the names of the Marshals and prom-linent transcrain who served on the French side in the Franco-Fransah war and who are now living; also the names of some of the more conspicuous members of the French Azademy. There were six Marshals of France during the France

Prussian war-Count J. B. P. de Valliant, Count Bare gusy d'Hilliers. Forey, Canrobert, MacMahon, and Ba-zaine, of whom the last three were prominent. Some of the more prominent Generals were Lebrun, d'Aureiles de l'aladines, Ducrot, De Palikao, De Wimpffen Only two of the Marshals are living still, MacMahor the members of the French Academy best knews in this country are Ernest Legouve, the Duke de Broglie torien Sardou, Louis Pasteur, François Coppés, Fei dinand de Lessens, Leon Say, Jules Clarette, Charles de reycinet, and Jean Visud, who is better known as

Please state what amount of the public debt was pand during Grevand's former Administration, and how much under Hartson's, and the business left in the Treasury by the respective Administrations on their termination. M. T. On March I, 1885, three days before Cleveland's in amounted to \$1.405,023,350. On March 1, 1889, three days before Harrison's inauguration, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,128,289,318.
Thus the debt was reduced \$277,634,032 On March 1. 1893, the debt amounted to \$963,281,752, a decrease in four years of \$165.007.5dd On March 1, 1889 there was a cash balance in the Treasury amounting to \$48, 000, 150,50; on March 1, 1893, there was a cash balance

X came here in the year 1883, took out his first papers Oct. 30, 1881, which is less than the day Oct. 18.1, Biel., which is less than ten days prior to ele-tion. 1. Can be get out his second papers ten days in fore election lext. November, so that he can regist-ant vote? 2. Is the law in this case the same as the resisting to citizens coming of age within ten days be fore section? 3. Is it absolutely necessary that two years should exist between taking out first and secon-papers? 1. He cannot. 2. No; that is, the ninth day before election will not answer instead of the tenth. 3. Yes.

so the law says. 1. Is "Father Prout" the author of the poem entitled "The Night defore Larry Got Stretched"? 2. Are not the Scotten Highlanders kin to the Catholic Irish, or "Micks," as they are called in England to distinguish them from their Protestant brethren? 3. What publisher here keeps "Vathor Prouts" works? Dosain. 1. He is not; it is not known certainly who wrote that poem. 2. The Scotch Highlanders are deals; and Gaels are a branch of the Celtic race to which the

south of Ireland men belong. 3. Almost any bookseller

If a gentleman meet a lady in the passageway of a hotel, should be, as an ordinar, and obligator; con-test, remove his hat as site passas? Of course, I sup-pose the case of their meeting each other as they come from opposite directions. Inquision in the public passageway of the hotel we think it is unnecessary for the man to remove his hat; by public passageways we mean those common to all, usually on the first floor. But in the corridors and passageways up stairs, which are not public, we think he should

Suppose a maiden ladv at her death neglects to leave a will lier unity surviving relatives consist of a magnical sister and the children of two other sisters. Who are the rightful and lawful heirs? C. W. H. The sister and the nephews and nieces. Her property is divided into three parts; the sister receives one part, the other parts go to the nephews and nieces, those of each family taking the share to which their mother would have been entitled.

Bighard Arbs King, in an address, said: "Steel's com-pliment to Lady Enzabeth Hastings was the finest compliment in the language." What was the com, in-ment? M. C. M. "Though her mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behavior; to love her was a liberal education. This is from the Tutter, No. 49.

How many Confederates were there at the siege of Yorktown ? When the slege began, April 5, 1862, Gen. Magruder had about 15,000 men; on April 17 Gen, Johnston brought in 85,000 men; and when, on May 4, he evac-uated the town he had about 53,000, less casualties.

Is Siberia in Russia ? Siberia forms a part of the Russian empire; it is body in Asia however. The Emperor of Russia is

J. R. Joses .- Fanil deb Hee-aykl. Mrs. B. Lillard -The New York Trade Schools are at

William Don's.-Russia, at the end of 1892, had forty completed fronciads, nine undushed, and five build-ing; besides, she has about two hundred wooden ves-sels of various sizes on various duties.

Polyzenes .- Suppose you find out what sort of a thing you want to become a sister of—as you elegantly put it. Your best way to do that is to apply to the nearest person who ordinarily would be able to advise you-your nearest Episcopal minister, in other words.

Henry Schlott .- There is no rowing record for 100 yards nor is there a mile record. The best swimming record-for 100 yards is 1 minute 514 seconds, made by J. Haggerly, a professional, in England, in 1886. The best mile record is 20 minutes 52 seconds, made by J. J. Collier, a professional, in England, in 1885. The hun-dred-yard skating record is 101-5 seconds, made by 8, D. See in 1886 at Van Courtlandt Lake. See is an amateur. The mile skating record is 2 minutes 12 8-5 seconds, made by Tim O'Donoghue, an amateur, on the Hudson, near Newburgh, 1897. NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An account is given of some interesting experiments conducted by the Société de Touage de la Basse Seine et de l'Oise upon the River Seine, which have culminated in the con struction of a towboat of large dimensions whose towing apparatus has been provided with a number of magnetized pulleys. In size the main towing pulley is but a little over four feet in diameter, it being simply a solenoid whose soft iron coil is flanged to form the groove, the bottom of which is a bronze ring with rubber joints to prevent is a bronze ring with rubber joints to prevent the wire coil from gotting wet; the current is generated by a small dynamo. The whole con-struction is stated to be simple and of very great strength, and, besides the advantages of having a small towing pulley, there is the much greater one that the proper amount of adhesion is obtained with only three-quarters of a turn. A similar magnetized pulley acts as a brake on the slack of the chain so that it can be properly paid out.

Referring to some of the more valuable conclusions arrived at by recent astronomical research, an English writer argues in favor of the theory that the stars, or many of them, are very similar to our own sun, this being clearly shown from three considerations. One of these is their great intrinsic brilliancy com pared with their small apparent diameter, of the largest telescope fail to show them as anything but mere points of light with out measurable magnitude; second, their vast distance from the earth, a disvast distance from the earth, a distance so great that the diameter of the earth's orbit dwindles almost to a point in comparison—this also accounting satisfactorily for the first fact; and third, the spectroscope—that unerring instrument of research in this field—shows that the light emitted by many of them is very similar to that radiated by the sun. Thus, their chemical and physical constitution appears anniagous to that of our central luminary. Though the spectra of the red stars differ much from the solar spectrum, these objects are comparatively rare, forming exceptions to the general rule.

It has been ascertained by Prof. Kernot of Melbourne University, Australia, that the usually assumed weight of 80 to 100 pounds per square foot, produced by a dense growd of persons, may be largely exceeded. actual trial a class of students averaging 153.5 pounds each in weight were crowded in a lobby containing 18.23 square feet, making an average floor load of 134.7 pounds, room still being left to place another which would have brought up the loading to 143.1 pounds. In another case, fifty-eight Irish laborers, averaging 145 pounds each. which would have brought up the loading to 143.1 pounds. In another case, fifty-eight Irish laborers, averaging 145 pounds each, were placed in an empty ship deck house measuring 57 square feet floor area, and the load in this case was about 147 pounds per square foot; in another test, with seventy-three-laborers crowded into a hut9 feet by 8 feet 8 inches, a load of 142 pounds was produced, with estimated room for two or three men additional.

According to a writer in Power, engineers should apply the steam engine indicator at least once a week, and some rig for reducing the motion of the piston should be available which will admit of easy attachment without stopping the engine. A unique arrangement of this kind has been introduced, which consists of a light brass wheel which has two diameters, the larger diameter being of such dimensions that the circumference will be onedimensions that the circumference will be one-half the stroke of the engine, and the smaller having a circumference one-half the length of the diagram. A cord wound two or three times around the large wheel is attached to the cross-head, and a cord from the wheel of smaller diameter leads to the barrel of the indicator when in operation, or is hooked to an idler cord which passes over a leading pulley to a weight, while the indicator is at rest. A clock spring attached to the side of the wheel causes the return motion after the cord has been drawn out by the moving cross-head. This rig, as a permanent attach-ment to the front head of an engine, has proved satisfactory.

A nut-tapping machine has been contrived by a Rhode Island inventor which automatically presents in succession a number of nuts to the tap, releases them from the holding laws after tapping, and pushes them on to the shank of the tap, and, when the desired number of nuts has been tapped, the machine is automatically stopped. The apparatus is described as hav ing a longitudinally rotatable tap and means for driving the same, the combination with the for driving the same, the combination with the table, movably supported by a frame in front of the tap, and having an arm, a spring secured to the arm, and a stud on the forward end of the frame. There is a feed box secured to the central forward portion of the table, and a jaw block is secured in the slot in the table, helow the box, the spring operated bar carrying fingers supported in a slide on the lower surface of the table; this is operated against the spring pressure by a rod pivoted to the bar, and to a depending arm on the table, being adapted to be engaged by a stop and a rack secured to the under side of the table. A lever is pivoted between study below the table and having a semicircular pinion engaging with the rack, and a rod connects the lower end of the lever with that of the pivoted lever.

The example furnished by nature in the production of marble from chalk by water-the latter percolating gradually and steadily through the chalky deposits, dissolving the chalk, particle by particle, and crystallizing it. mountain pressure effecting its characteristic solidity-it is now found may be the basis of accomplishing similar results by a resort accomplishing similar results by a resort to chemical processes. Slices of chalk are for this purpose dipped into a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known, the same mineral stains answering this end as are employed in nature, for instance, to produce the appearance of the well-known and popular verde antique, an oxide of copper application is resorted to, and, in a similar manner, green, pink, black, and other colorings are obtained. The slices, after this, are placed in another bath, where they are hardened and crystallized, coming out to all intents and purposes real marble.

A recent improvement in photography enables the artist to overcome to a considerable extent the difficulty of preserving the natural expression of the sitter during the necessary period of exposure. It seems that, notwith-standing this period has been greatly shortened in various ways, particularly by the adoption to such an extent of the magnesium light, with its unique advantages, nervousness is so prevaient among those who sit before the camera that the operator has still found the interval too prolonged for the perfect accomplishment of his work. Herr Haag of Suttgart claims to meet and overcome the trouble in question by means of a change in the management of the magnesium light, making, for this purpose, what are called lightning cartridges, which cause a tremendous development of luminosity, and are set alight in one-tenth of a second by means of electricity. The so-called natural photographs taken by this process are said to preserve the mental expression and momentary play of the features with extraordinary clearness and exsettingle, but the operation requires so much skill and practice that it is said to be carried on by only a single photographer in Berlin. ened in various ways, particularly by the One of the great troubles in using tannic

acid, or tannin matters in general, according to The Dyer, is that, on keeping, the tannic neid gradually passes into galife acid, resulting in a loss of mordanting power, this change being greatest at moderately high temperatures; and as in either the operation of mordanting cotton or in tanning leather a large
excess of tannic acid must be employed to
effect good results, it follows that there must
be a great loss in the operation, owing
to the decomposition of the tannic acid
into gallic acid. If this could be prevented, a great saving would result, as the
baths could be retained, and would only require new material to restore the original
strength, the life of the bath being thus prolonged and the consumption of tannic acid
brought forward some time ago for preventing the loss of tannin, the process consisting
essentially of keeping the baths at a temperature of 40° F. this being done by arranging a
number of coils of pipe in the vat containing
the tannin liquors, and passing through the
coils brine from a refrigerating machine, the
decomposition of the tannic acid being prevented at such a temperature. tures; and as in either the operation of mor-Some of the English towns and cities have

introduced a device for ventilating sewers-a Bunsen gas burner operating to heat to a high temperature a series of cast iron cones over the surfaces of which the sewer gases have to pass on their way out to the atmosphere, which by such contact are entirely destroyed. In by such contact are entirely destroyed. In order to obviate all danger of explosion caused by leakage, this new safety furnace consists of a series of cylindrical rings or segments, each mechanically filted; an intermediate ring divides the combustion chamber from the vertical air passages formed between the inner and outer rings of the furnace; the heat of the furnace is conveyed to the outer ring by means of thick cast from webs that form tiers of air channels through which the uprising sewer air passes, and the burner is supplied with air taken from the outside of the "destructor column." PLATE OR PROJECTILE.

Their Contest for Superiority-Remarkable

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-The splendid results schieved this week at Sandy Hook by 8-inch Holtzer shells of Américan manufacture, when fired against a heavy steel target, convince ordnance officers that the army has now a second and independent source of supply of the very heat projectiles, placing it thereby on a par with the navy.

Two projectiles made by the Midvale Steel

Works went through a 0-inch nickel steel plate "like a knife through cheese," as one expert expressed it. The first, after passing also through three feet of oak backing, was lost, somewhere in the sand probably: the second went through the same plate and backing then through about twenty feet of packed sand, and was found in almost perfect condition. Not a flaw or scratch could be seen upon it. To the eye the sharp point was not blunted in the least. But this excellent result must not lead us to forget the fine performances of two big 12-inch American-made Carpenter shells, which, discharged from a navy rifle at Indian Head not long ago, went, one of them nearly through and the other entirely through a 17-inch Bethlehem nickel steel curved plate representing the barbette armor of the Indiana, and both were wholly uninjured, the point of the first projectile remaining sharp.

What used to be called the battle of gun and plate has of late years become largely one of plate and projectile. There is no limit, of course, at least in firing from land batteries, to the size of ordnance that may be employed. and hence to the charges of powder; and since on the other hand, there are practical limitations to the thickness of steel armor that can be carried on a ship, the gun seemed tolerably sure to get the better of the rivalry. But when the triumph of the gun appeared assured, the plate made a great gain by certain new processes of manufacture. The best known of these are, in the first place, the introduction of alloys into the steel used for gun material, the most famous of these being nickel; and, secondly and chiefly, the hardening of the surfac by special processes, the most successful of which is the Harvey carbonizing process. while in England an analogous invention is that of Capt. Tresidder.

The effect of such improvements in plates is to break up the projectiles. The question, therefore, no longer becomes that of securing a gun powerful enough to attack the plate, but of getting a shot or shell for the gun which will not be broken to pieces by the tremendous impact before it can get through. Year

will not be broken to pieces by the tremendous impact before it can get through. Years ago it became necessary, with the increased heavings of the charges and hardness of the plates, to augment the toughness of the projectiles. The Whitworth steel shells soon became famous, and also the chilled from of Tregarini. Then the Palliser armor-piering projectiles achieved celebrity, and now the foremost place may doubtless be said to be occupied by the Holtzer and Firminy shells, the St. Chamond also being well known.

When our navy took up the question of making and testing heavy armor, it purchased Holtzer shells made at the Unieux factory in France. But before long it prepared to manufacture shells in this country. The Carpenter Steel Company of Reading projectiles on the Firminy process, as used by Firth & Co. of Sheffield. In addition the Sterling Steel Company of Pittaburgh and the Reddeman-Telford undertook the manufacture of armor-piercing shells. An important trial was at length held between American projectiles manufactured by each of these three companies, in competition with the imported Holtzers. The result was greatly in favor of the Holtzer, with the Carpenter-Firminy a promising second, while the other two palpably needed improvement. In a report of the Naval Ordnance Bureau it was announced that "a definite progress in improvements in the quality of the projectiles received under the contract with the Carpenter-Steel Company has been distinctly apparent since the commencement of deliveries and it is gratifying to be able to note that this is due to the suggestions of the contractors themselves, who have in a measure abandoned the formula furnished by the foreign firm from which the Firminy methods were purchased." In an attack upon a steel plate representing the casemate of the Massachusetts, out of two imported Firth-Firming yeelounded intat.

In the last report of Ensign Dashiell, Inspector of Ordnance at Indian Head.

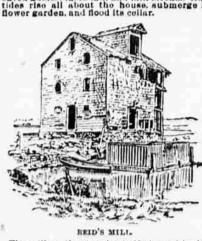
sachusetts, out of two imported and hard sachusetts, out of two imported in shells one was broken up, while a Carpeniny shells one was broken up, while a Carpening shell. In the last report of Ensign Dashlell, In spector of Ordnance at Indian Head, it was said that "the performance of the average (i-inch Holtzer has not been surpassed by the other makers; but all the Holtzer d-inch shell have bulged much more than Carpenter shell, while the performance of the Carpenter 10-inch projectile was much superior to that of the English Firth 10-inch shell." In a report of Commodore Folger the following passage occurs:

In order to further definitely establish the advantases and presumed superiority of the American manufacture of armor piecing projectiles, the bureau at recent date again caused to be made at the proving ground, indian Head, Md, a comparative test of the 8-inch calibre, using two specimen sead of the liotzer, and Sterling product. In this test the Carpeninch calibre, using two specimen sead of the liotzer, and Sterling product. In this test the Carpening product.

The result of these various experiences at Sandy Hook and at Indian Head is to show that in this country both Holtzer and Firminy shells of the highest excellence are produced to-day. And yet five years ago not a single armor-piercing projectile had ever been made in America.

AN OLD MILL ON THE SOUND. It Ground Wheat for the Westchester Farm ers 159 Years Ago.

One interesting landmark of the last century remains in a suburban region fast yielding its rural charm in face of the city's advancing vanguard. Between two and three miles northeast of New York's city limits, and perhaps a mile and a half beyond the line of am bitious little Mount Vernon, stands Reid's mill, overlooking the broad flat marshes that edge the Sound. The mill is approached by one of the most picturesque roads of a pic turesque region. It runs for a mile or more along the valley of a little wooded stream, and crosses the latter a dozen yards before i meets tidewater. A few hundred yards east ward is the rude beach and farmyard leading to the old mill. An old Dutch house, still retaining its wide porch and broad, low-eaved gables, faces mill and mill stream. High tides rise all about the house, submerge its flower garden, and flood its cellar.



The mill, a three-and-a-half-story shingled structure, overlangs the tide race in which its water wheel once dipped and turned. The mill was built in 1755 by Shute & Stanton, local millers of that day. It was driven by the tide, and for several generations it ground the wheat from neighboring farms. Robert Reid became the owner of the mill about the middle of the last century, and was reputed an honest though somewhat testy miller. One Waidron afterward became owner or lessee, and in 1762 a town committee was appointed to regulate Miller Waldron's toll charges.

The old mill continued its work with various fortunes and successive owners until within the last few years. When the region round about ceased to be a wheat-growing country the mill ground Western grain into flour, and the crooked little stream leading to the Sound brought upon its tide vessels that bore grain and grist.

Reid's mill is now slowly falling into runs.

brought upon its tide vessels that bore grain and grist.

Reid's mill is now slowly falling into ruins.

The wreck of its wheel and other machinery is visible at the rear. Many of its shingles near the ground have been torn off as relies or to kindle fires. The great caken beams remain seemingly sound. An orsterman now keeps his tools of trade in the large ground floor apartment of the mill. and in the water just outside he has fenced a space whore newly caught orsters may be fattened.

Every high tide brings a mass of seaweed and marsh hay about the mill. The short, stone-built, isthmian road that leads to the mill door still resists the action of the tides, and the visitor of to-day may drive quite to the doorstep, as Westchester people were gecustomed to drive a century and a half ago, when the new shingles of the structure were not yet weather stelland.

HIS GREAT STAGE BITS.

The "Back Fall" of the Late Joe Nagle

"None of the newspaper notices of the death of the old-time actor Joseph E. Nagle, the other day, mention one great piece of business that he prided himself on, which made him famous in the days of his prime, gaining him the nickname of Back-fall Nagle, by which he was familiarly known in the profession everywhere," said a contemporary of the dead actor, "In the days when legitimere neters were not expected to be acre-buts as well, the business of the stage known as the back fall had more terror to the actor, and was attempted with more approbension by him, than any other physical accessory of the art. Few could do it. and fewer still attempted it, as the danger, apperent, at least, of a broken neck or back was too great to risk, even for any amount of muchcoveted applause that was sure to follow it. There was one man on the stage, though, and the only one I ever saw, who could do the back fall to perfection, and who was not only not afraid to do it, but who insisted on working it in on about every part he played, and that was Joe Nagle. As I remember him at his best he was a man over six feet tall, and his gigantic frame was spiendidly proportioned to his height. His principal stamping ground was in the untamed West, but he was also years ago a favorite at the Old Bowery Theatre and at Wood's Museum on Broadway, in the robust plays that generally held the boards at those houses of a past and gone generation. He was an excellent representative of that school of the drama. with his effective back fall to help him, his.

climaxes never failed to bring down the house. 'Joe was as straight as an Indian, and to see that great form of his toppling over and falling backward, as stiff as a falling tree, and with no more apparent resistance to the consciousness of the fall than a tree would have was something so startlingly realistic that it never falled to drive even the coldest audience to applause. He would come down with a thud that showed plainly there was no nonsense about the fall, but at the same time he caught all of his weight on his hands, the same as any actor does in doing an ordinary, every-day fall.

"Whenever Nagle was to play with a strange company he always rehearded this backfall to the members, so that they might become famillar with it, for he knew if he sprang it on them without warning it would more than likely break them up for the whole performance. But even after the perilous acrobation feat had been done before the company time and time again, actors were yet so nervous and rattled when Nagle came to do his fail that they would frequentry start forward involuntarily, with outstretched hands, as if to

and time again, actors were yet so nervous and rattled when Nagle came to do his fail that they would frequently start forward involuntarily, with outstretched hands, as if to catch him, so real and unstagy was the set.

"Frank Murdoch, who was a good actor, but got more fame and money out of the play." Davy Crocket, which he wrote for Frank Mayo, than he did out of his art as a player, came near giving Joe his last backfull through this nervousness and involuntary interference in the performance of the act. Joe had noticed Frank's nervousness and had warned him on several occasions to control himself.

"I've got to do this fall all allone, he said, and I've got to have my mind entirely on it. If it isn't I'm more likely to break my neek than my fall."

"One night Joe stiffened himself for the great fall under particularly exciting circumstances. Frank's business was to be near him: in fact it was some overwhelming bit of news in the play that he had hurled at Joe aga the hero that was to cause the mighty fall. The news had been hurled and Joe began to fall. When Frank saw that big form of Nagle's begin to tumble over like some great column, the sight was so real that he lost control of himself and atepped quickly forward and stretched his arm out under the falling actor before he knew what he was doing. The arm touched Joe. Instead of coming down on the stage rigid and straight as was his wont he fell all in a liceap, and was so badly hurt that he had to be carried off the stage. He was unable to get around for a long time and suffered intensely. But he got over it all right and I saw him do the great back fall many at time after that.

"I guess Clara Morris has a vivid recolleding to the story, was cast as the daughter of the hero, who was Joe. There came a crisis in the play that nothing could meet but Joe's back fail. The crisis was then his daughter was bidding him farewell. Although his hands played a very important nation had not the support of his hands in this fall, but he spread his length out upon th topping genius as he received on that occasion

BIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE. George J. Hepbron, Brooklyn's New Y. M.

After experimenting for nearly a year with candidates anxious to fill the position of physical director of the Eastern District branch on the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., the management have finally settled upon George J. Hepbron as the man most likely to succeed in making the gymnasium popular with a majority of the members. Mr. Hepbron comes well recommended. He is thoroughly skilled in gym-nastics and athletics, and is an enruest advocate of the Pentathion system. He has enjoyed a successful career on the track, and has wen



GEORGE T. HEPBRON.

many handsome trophies. He now stands devotedly by the all-around standard. Mr. Hepbron was born in Kemp county. Md., not thirty years ago. His life, however. was spent in Wilmington, Del., where he was educated. He attended the Wilmington High School, an institution well known for its athletics, and afterward the Harkness Academy of the same city. In 1885 Hepbron became a member of the Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington. In that organization he held every office from President to member of the Beard of Directors. He was captain of the club for some time, and arranged all the classes in the gymnasium and trained the track athletes.

In 1886 Hepbron resigned from the club to join the Y. M. C. A. Before he had been among the Christians two weeks he was selected to direct the physical department. For three months he taught in the gymnasium and three more he spent in teaching outdoor athletics. Then he gave way to Prof. W. E. Hoffman, and after assisting nim for a while went to Beaver Falls to direct the gymnasium work in that association. He resigned his position there and want to the East Liberty branch of Pittsburgh and was physical director there for one and a half years. From Pittsburgh he comes to Brooklya.

The new director has two cups and five medals, of which he is particularly proud. One of the prizes is the Bates Cup, awarded to the champion 100-yard runner of the State of Delaware. The others were won in hurdling, other spriots, and high jumples. Hepbron was at one time the champion birth jumpser of Delaware. In a five-event competition for the championship of the Warren A. C. Hepburn was the victor, although he only entered in four of the five events, the 100-yard dash, shot put, quarter-mile run, and broad jump. He did not enter for the mile walk. In the symnasium he excels in fancy horizontal bar work and in weight lifting.

Hepbron was at one time a student in physical culture of Prof. Dowd of this city, and he has taught the Dowd system in the Wilminston contents. of the same city. In 1885 Hepbron became a member of the Warren Athletic Club of Wil-